The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Greets Pakistani President

President Kim Il Sung sent a message on Dec. 13 to Ghulam Ishaq Khan on his election as President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wished him great success in his work for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Yon Hyong Muk Appointed New Premier

The Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK appointed Yon Hyong Muk as the new premier of the Administration Council on Dec. 12.

The Fourth Session of the Eighth SPA relieved Li Gun Mo of the post of the premier at his request and elected Yon Hyong Muk the new premier at the proposal of President Kim Il Sung.

The day before the SPA session the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the proposal by the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to relieve Li Gun Mo of the premiership of the Administration Council at his request and it decided to submit it to the SPA for deliberation to elect Yon Hyong Muk as the new premier.

The plenary meeting recalled Li Gun Mo from the membership of the Political Bureau upon his release from the premiership of the Administration Council.

In connection with the transference of Yon Hyong Muk to the new post, the plenary recalled him from the post of secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and elected Han Song Ryong the new secretary.

It also appointed Hyon Jun Guk editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee. Hyon Jun Guk was a director of the International Department of the party.

It elected Chu Gyu Chang member of the party central committee to fill the vacancy.

Romanian, Tanzanian Leaders Support Peace Overtures

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu said he supports the proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il Sung and the proposals set forth at a Nov. 7 joint meeting.

When he met a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Chairman of its Standing Committee Yang Hyong Sop on Dec. 9, President Ceausescu said that he sincerely hoped that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be realized at an early date.

The President stressed that the relationship between the two parties and two countries of Romania and Korea is the most sincere and admirable one in the relationship among the socialist countries which maintain the revolutionary principles. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop.

He said that during his Korean visit he was deeply impressed by the remarkable achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, fully supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, when he met with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, on Dec. 6.

He stated that the Tanzanian party and government would actively support all the measures of the DPRK for the country's reunification and the struggle of the Korean people for their realization.

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Pyongyang Supports Mr. Gorbachev's Proposals at UN

The DPRK Dec. 11 welcomed the new proposals made by Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 7 "to guarantee world peace and security and make the overall international situation healthy."

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry said in a statement that a series of new proposals of the Soviet leader is "an important initiative to improve international relations and achieve international stability in keeping with the trend of international detente and dialogue." **(See statement on page 8)**

Pointing out that putting an end to the arms race and realizing disarmament is one of the important questions arising in defending peace against war at present, the statement said that the United States should show good faith to the world's people by immediately taking a step for withdrawing and reducing its armed forces from south Korea and other parts of the world.

The statement urged the United States to respond to Pyongyang's Nov. 7 comprehensive peace proposals, including the phased withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and arms reduction in the north and the south.

"Whether to accept our package peace proposals or not would be a touchstone showing whether the United States really wants peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the world, or not," said the statement.

Pyongyang Protests Provocations By U.S. & S. Korea

The U.S. has continued aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic in December, letting the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2"fly in the air above the area of the Military Demarcation Line almost every day, reported the KCNA on Dec. 13, quoting a military source.

The U.S. also introduced the "F-3A" AWACS into south Korea from an overseas base to let it fly on patrol and espionage missions against the northern half of the Republic.

The fact that the U.S. is stepping up war preparations while uninterruptedly committing aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic proves that they are not interested at all in the relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula but seek war and confrontation, said the KCNA.

South Korea sent balloons with igniters by taking advantage of the wind into the Demilitarized Zone in front of Pomak-ri, Cholwon County, Kangwon Province, at about 21:40 on Dec. 7, burning several hectares of area of the north Korean side, reported the KCNA on Dec. 9.

In this connection, Major General Choe Ui Ung, senior member of the Korean side, sent a notice of protest to the U.S. side.

In the notice he said the Korean side could not but take it seriously that south Koreans committed arson again in disregard of the protest of the Pyongyang side had served against the fire set by them in this part of the Demilitarized Zone on Nov. 29.

Sternly protesting the repeated provocations of south Koreans, Maj. Gen. Choe strongly demanded that a responsible measure be taken against the recurrence of a similar incident.

AAPSO's 7th Congress Held in Delhi

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

The 7th Congress of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization was held from Nov. 24 to 28 in New Delhi, India with more than 800 people from about 80 countries participating in it.

Present there were, among others, President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO, Vice President Hatib of Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister Miki of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Li Song Ho, Vice Chairman of the Korean Committee for the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, and Kang Kyong On, Vice Chief of a section of the Propaganda Bureau of Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) also attended the conference.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India. He pointed out that the world is still a prisoner and hostage to the old order while imperialism and colonialism

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Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Nov. 24 makes an inaugural address at the 7th Congress of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in New Delhi, India, participated in by about 800 people from 80 countries.

N. Korean Red Cross To Send Relief Goods To USSR

PYONGYANG, December 12 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK decided to send relief goods to the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR in connection with big losses of human lives and materials caused by a strong earthquake in some parts of Armenia, the Soviet Union.

To Our Readers

This is the last issue this year. The next issue (No. 1,413) will be published on January 21, 1989. –Editor

Study for Juche Idea Deepens Among S. Koreans

South Korean students and people are developing extensive activities to study the Juche idea – founded by the DPRK President.

The Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung way back in the 1930s is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and he has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The President discovered the truth of the Juche idea in the course of the struggle against bigoted nationalists and bogus Marxists, flunkeyists and dogmatists, while hewing out a new path for the revolution. He clarified the principle of the Juche idea at the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held at Kalun in June 1930.

Recently, students of Koryo University reportedly formed an "Ideological Struggle Committee for State-Building" to systematically study "President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea" together with members of the General Student Council.

Students of Hanyang University assiduously studied the Juche idea, using the "Juche philosophy" and other books on the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung as their textbooks.

The gazette of Seoul National University carried an article entitled "Dialectical Materialism and the Juche Idea," the gazette of Pusan Women's College a treatise titled "What is Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea?" and the gazette of Tonga University an article on "Studies of the Man-Centered Philosophical Principle and Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea."

Similar articles have lately been carried by scores of periodicals published by students of about ten universities.

Chong Chong Rae, chairman of the Special Committee for the Peace and Independent Reunification of the Country of Konguk University, distributed the book "Tradition of the Juche Revolution" among the leading members of the General Student Council.

Pak Jae Su, a youth residing in the Songdong district, Seoul produced a booklet carrying a picture of President Kim Il Sung, under the title "The Path of National Liberation" and distributed it among citizens.

The Rev. Hong Gun Su recently told a press conference, "President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea calls for self-reliance in defence, self-sufficiency and independence. The north is a society where President Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea is applied in all spheres, political, economic, social, cultural, etc."

An intellectual in Seoul highly lauded the Juche idea as a tonic for the nation's life which indicates the truth of a worthy life based on the man-centered, people-centered philosophical principle and as a great charter which unites the strength of the nation for independence, democracy and reunification.

Today, novels highly praising President Kim Il Sung as the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and pamphlets introducing the Juche idea are quick sellers at bookstores in the university quarters of south Korea.

History of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Introduced

Among south Korean students the activities to know more about the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by north Korean communists and the realities of the DPRK are also widely spreading.

Gazettes published by students of south Korean universities carried articles are introducing the history of anti-Japanese armed struggles organized and led by President Kim Il Sung.

The gazette of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul "Ridae Hakbo" Oct. 3 and the gazette of Yonse University "Yonse Chunchu" Sep. 12 carried articles by researcher of the Hyondae Publishing House in south Korea Li Han and lecturer of Hannam University Li Ji Won titled "The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle, the Law-governed Development of the National Liberation Movement" and "On the Tradition of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle and Its Inheritance," which introduced the historical President Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Gazettes of south Korean universities carry articles on the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the course of the development of the DPRK.

The articles said that the Juche idea founded by the President and the glorious revolutionary traditions are a key to the understanding of the north.

The revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle have become the historical roots of party and state building in the northern half of the country, the articles stressed.

In particular, the articles pointed out the ten-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a united front embracing all the forces against Japanese imperialism, was the immediate one of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which raised all the tasks to establish a people's government in Korea and carry on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and after the country was liberated, it was carried forward to be the 20-point platform of the north Korean Provisional People's Committee and tasks of people's democratic reforms. It indicated the road to the building of an independent and sovereign state such as party building, the establishment of the people's government and armed forces building in the northern half of the country.

The Great Programme for National Union (10)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the previous issue)

The General granted his request and told him to send delegates of the peasants when he returned to south Korea. Mr. Kim Gu was highly delighted. Thanks to the kind consideration of the General, the water problem was amicably settled after that, so that life-giving water again flowed into the southern Yonbaek Plain.

The US military government authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique did not meet their promise as regards the power problem, and so the supply of power was suspended with a statement to that effect.

At the interview with the wise General Mr. Kim Gu said without reserve that he now had no ambition for political power and that although he wanted to stay and work here, he should go back to the south because if he did not go, the adversaries were likely to spread a false rumour that he had been detained and, in particular, because he had to ensure the successful implementation of the decision of the recent conference.

If he failed in his efforts after all, he would come back. When he returned, he went on, he would spend his remaining years cultivating an orchard in the native place of the late Mr. An Chang Ho, if the General would be kind enough to give him one. This talk of an orcahrd did not come up by chance.

He would often say in the days of the "Provisional Government" that he had had no education and so when the homeland attained independence, he would cultivate an orchard for the rest of his life.

The General said that if that was his earnest desire, it would not be so difficult to meet it and explained that the people's government would give an orchard and that the law of the people's government provided for the preferential treatment of people who had given distinguished service to the state.

Learning that in south Korea many people came to Mr. Kim Gu with requests for his calligraphy with a writing brush and that he himself had a fancy for the high-quality rice paper produced in north Korea for his own use in writing and studying, the General offered to present him with a gift of paper, writing brushes and ink sticks in token of their memorable meeting.

Mr. Kim Gu sincerely thanked the General once again for his thoughtful kindness. Then he said in a respectful and ardent tone:

"General, I think Korea has really met its master. You are the only person to lead Korea. I entrust everything to you."

With this he solemnly produced the seal of the "Shanghai Provisional Government".

The General was moved by his sincerity, but urged him to keep the seal with him as before and said that he needed nothing more than the deep trust of the people.

The seal symbolized the authority of the "Provisional Government" which Mr. Kim Gu and his colleagues proudly considered to be the continuer of the tradition of the bloody March First Movement. It was for them as good as an "Imperial Seal." They had carried it without letting go of it even for a moment on Meilanglu Street in Shanghai, Hepinglu Street in Chongging and on their way back to the homeland.

To give up such a seal without hesitation meant a significant declaration of change for Mr. Kim Gu who had passed his 70-year milestone on the rugged path of life dedicated to the anti-Japanese cause of independence, a declaration to entrust the fate of the nation and his own soul to the wise General Kim Il Sung. Under the influence of the General's powers of leadership, affinity and attraction, Mr. Kim Gu in the closing stage of his life made a laudable change from anti-communist nationalism to procommunist nationalism.

(Continued on page 3)

Brisk Preparations for 13th World Fest. of Youth & Students in Pyongyang

The construction of various objects is now being accelerated in the final stage in Pyongyang with the approach of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Builders are completing hotels, theatres, traffic setups and other objects in succession.

Having completed Chongchun Street, a modern sports and cultural complex, in September, the builders of Kwangbok Street are energetically accelerating in the final stage the construction of various objects such as tourist hotel, youth hotel and school children's palace.

They fully guarantee high technical requirement in detailed inside projects including jewel laying, grinding, and stone fixing.

The Rungrado Stadium with 150,000 seats where the grand opening and closing functions of the 13th Pyongyang festival will be held is near completion. The builders there are now concentrating efforts on rezoning, installing of chairs, and curestone laying, changing the looks of the stadium fast.

The soldiers in charge of the construction of the international airport have carried out concrete tamping of the subsidiary strips in a short time after completing the concrete tamping of the large-scale runways.

The Ansan Flyover, the biggest one in the capital, has been completed.

The roadbed project of the 5,000 metre-long Sosan Road linked with it has been completed in its whole length.

Finishing touches are being given to the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Youth Theatre and the International Cinema House.

Inside equipment is being installed at the international communication centre under construction, which will successfully guarantee reporting about the festival functions.

Meanwhile, the construction of national clubs, open-air stages, stages on boats, folk festivities center and other sites of festival functions is being actively promoted in different places of the capital city.

The construction of the Yanggakdo Football Stadium is progressing fast in its final stage.

The Ansan Flyover has been completed.

Memorial Calendars for Pyongyang Fest. Appear

On the occasion of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989, the Korean Preparatory Committee for the Pyongyang festival published two kinds of calendars for 1989 to observe the festival.

A calendar **(above photo)** with 13 photos including a cover photo, carries colorful photos with a festival mark and a painting, including an event plan scheduled for its opening ceremony.

Meanwhile, a calendar **(right photo)** designed with a picture of three women wearing national traditional costumes holding aloft a torch toward the blue sky and a calendar from January to December, artistically symbolizes the ideal of the Pyongyang festival and its slogan "Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship."

(Continued from page 2)

The mental state he now reached was, as the ancients said, "If a man leans the way in the morning, he may die in the evening without regret."

The personal interview which would be remembered long in history ended.

The General gave his arm to Mr. Kim Gu and helped him to the porchway to see him off, and told him kindly that as he had devoted all his life to the cause of national independence, he should take good care of his health in every way in view of the great undertaking which lay ahead.

Mr. Kim Gu bade farewell to the General and made to get into the car, but stopped for a moment. Perhaps he was sorry to part.

With a smile the General waved farewell.

The distance was widening between the General who was standing where he was until the car was out of sight and Mr. Kim Gu who was leaving, but their feeling of duty to each other seemed to be strengthening, rising above time and space. The scene touched my (Kim Jong Hang's) heart as if it had been a beautiful and important scroll. It was indeed a stirring sight.

In the car Mr. Kim Gu said in a voice coming from the depths of his heart:

"Surely he is a person sent us by Heaven to conduct the general trend of the world."

In view of the fact that the south Korean representatives had come by rough and rugged paths, the General saw to it that they were provided with new clothes when returning, and said it was preferable to give suit materials to Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik.

The south Korean representatives departed with a patriotic determination to turn out in the struggle against "separate elections and a separate government" in support of the wise General's plan for national salvation.

On May 4, Mr. Kim Gu left Pyongyang with high-quality materials for clothes, five cases of rice paper, many writing brushes and ink sticks and ink slabs specially made of Wiwon stone which were heartfelt gifts from the General and with the great determination to devote his remaining years to the proud cause of achieving reunification in alliance with communism.

* * *

After returning to Seoul, Mr. Kim Gu formed the Association for the Promotion of Reunification and Independence aimed at the organization of a united front for national salvation and fought, mercilessly exposing the aggressive policy of the US imperialists and the moves of the Syngman Rhee clique to sell out and split the country.

The US imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique resorted to all manner of threats and tricks in their efforts to divert him from the road of patriotism and alliance with communism.

But as Mr. Kim Gu refused to give up his determination for patriotism and alliance with communism, his enemies committed the sordid crime of assassinating him on June 26, 1949.

Mr. Kim Gu was a conscientious nationalist who met his death on the road of alliance and cooperation with communism and independent reunification.

Much water has run under the bridge since Mr. Kim Gu and many other patriots who had attended the historic north-south joint conference departed from this life, and now we are in the evening of our lives.

History is not a mere record. Good experiences of the past are valuable assets of today.

The spirit of the joint conference of 38 years ago which had brought about great national union by transcending the difference in ideology, political views and religious beliefs on the sacred road to independent reunification poses a still more urgent national historic demand at the present.

Although time has passed and Mr. Kim Gu is gone, his ardent love of the nation and patriotic loyalty have left a distinctive mark on the history of our nation.

It is because there is the great heart of the respected leader that Mr. Kim Gu's patriotism shines forth and lives on for ever.

(Concluded)

White Paper on Dec. 12 Coup D'etat: DFRF

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public on Dec. 12 a white paper exposing the December 12 "Army purge coup" in 1979 through which the present south Korean authorities blocked the road of democratic development in south Korea and revived the military ruling system in conspiracy with Gen. Chun Doo Hwan.

Here is the full text of the white paper.

The December 12 "army purge coup" was a military revolt which was staged as a prelude to the change of lackeys in south Korea according to a scenario of the U.S.

Former commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Wickham at a press interview after returning home confessed that one of his achievement during his term of office was the "removal of the moderates from the military" and "Appointment of Chun Doo Hwan as 'president' ".

When Pak Jung Hi was shot dead, members of the "one-body society," a secret organisation in the military with officers of the military academy origin as its core elements, hatched a plot to remove from the military the force sympathetic with the anti-"yusin" camp.

An agreement was reached between Roh Tae Woo and Chun Doo Hwan upon arresting "army chief of staff" Chong Sung Hwa before the "coup d'etat" and they decided through repeated secret confabs to start an operation code-named "birthday feast" on December 12.

According to the "birthday feast" operational plan, the south Korean army nineth division of Roh Tae Woo commanding the main force was to occupy the "capital building" together with the "first armoured brigade" tanks of the "defence division" and support the "first airborne brigade" which was to seize the "army headquarters" and "defence ministry" and arrest and carry away to the "security command," the "defence minister," the "chairman of the joint chiefs of staff" and other veteran generals.

Chong Sung Hwa, south Korean army chief of staff and martial law commander was arrested by soldiers under his own command without "presidential" warrant and taken to a torture room of the "joint investigation headquarters" on Dec. 12, 1979.

At that time, Chun Doo Hwan left for the "prime minister's residence" to meet Choi Gyu Ha and "justify" their plot to seize power and Roh Tae Woo, commanding the general action at the Kyongbok Palace, saw to it what the "prime minister's office" was seized.

Upon receiving an urgent message that the "army chief of staff" was kidnapped, the military top brains judged it to be a political officers' revolt and decided to arrest them by force and put down the revolt.

Wickham, who allowed the mobilization of three divisional force and armoured force under his command, was watching the developments together with U.S. Ambassador to south Korea Gleysteen. When the "army headquarters" threw massive forces into putting down the rebellion, they instantly called them and ordered them to stop firing and withdraw the troops. The "army headquarters" gave an order to its units to withdraw and weakened the repression of the revolt, proposing dialogue to the revels.

Roh Tae Woo, commanding the revel force, took this opportunity to reinforce his units and completely seized the "army headquarters," "defence ministry," "capitol building" and other major objects in Seoul at the dawn of Dec. 13.

Thus the December 12 "army purge coup" code-named "birthday feast" was staged by the "yusin" remnants according to their premeditated plot with the backing of the United States.

The Dec. 12 "army purge coup" produced a military fascist dictatorial system more ferocious than the "yusin system" in south Korea.

After seizing military power, the Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo military fascist elements committed the Kwangju bloodbath indelible in history and left the whole of south Korea to the U.S. as their nuclear war base and have plotted a permanent division of the nation.

The Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group which staged the December 12 "army purge coup" and has committed awful crimes against the nation in the past eight years must be brought to a stern judgement by the nation as unanimously demanded by the south Korean people.

Students Call on Grand National March Again

A preparatory committee for a "National Federation of University Students for National Movements" (Chunminryun) on Dec. 12 gave a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Seoul and made public its plan to hold a "Grand National March of Youth and Students", the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun reported on Dec. 13.

At the conference, the preparatory committee called on the youths and students of the north to participate in the march, the paper said.

Chunminryun is due to be inaugurated next March, according to the paper.

People Protest Careless Handling of N-Plants

Residents of villages near the Kori Nuclear Power Station and a group of environmentalists excavated 53 drums containing nuclear waste and other items such as rubber gloves and boots on Dec. 10, in a drainage near the power station, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 11.

The Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO), operator of the nuclear power station, immediately denied the allegation that the drums contained waste from nuclear fuel used at the power station, the paper said.

However, anti-pollution activists detected radioactivity in the discarded boots, it said.

A KEPCO team, who measured the discarded boots with a Geiger counter, found that the level of the radioactivity was 0.2 milli-REM, about four times higher than the permissible level, according to the paper.

KEPCO said the contents of the drums were leftovers from an experiment for solidification of mock nuclear waste, adding that it was never contaminated by radioactivity, thus not harmful to humans, according to the paper.

The mock experiment had been conducted from August to December in 1985 during a trial operation of the Kori Nuclear Power Station No. 3 and No. 4, said Yun Pyong Su, chief of the power station, the paper said.

Some investigators here hold the view that this case is something that was expected.

They say that the radioactive waste storeplace at the Kori Nuclear Power Station is reaching the limit of its capacity.

The south Korean government had planned in 1976 to introduce a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France.

But the plan was cancelled under pressure from the U.S. which didn't want south Korea to introduce technology to produce plutonium which can be used for the production of nuclear weapons, the Washington Post said on Jan. 30, 1976.

Since then, no systematic plan for the disposal of radioactive waste has been formulated, and people near the station "have been exposed to danger and have had to bear the economic burden for it." (Shin Dong-A 1988, Sep. issue)

People living near the nuclear power stations began to protest against the KEPCO, as they could not endure this situation any longer.

In this autumn, an anti-nuclear group in Ryunggwang made a three-point demand to the KEPCO, which included 1) to set a large-sized Geiger radioactive detector for all people to read, 2) to enable people to receive a medical examination once a year and 3) to show measures against accidents.

But the KEPCO hasn't made a reply yet.

On Dec. 5, residents near the three nuclear power stations staged demonstrations separately calling for their closure. **(see PK No 1,411)**

And on Dec. 12, residents near the Kori Nuclear Power Station went to Seoul to protest against the disposal of radioactive wastes, the Dong-A Ilbo dated Dec. 12 reported.

Meanwhile, the Korea Times on Dec. 14 quoted the Science-Technology Ministry as saying that the ministry has decided to issue a warning to the KEPCO against its unsafe handling and disposal of waste from the Kori Nuclear Power Station.

The ministry on Dec. 12, confirmed that the waste unearthed near the Nuclear Power Station No. 1 in Kori, South Kyongsang Province is radioactive but said that the amount of radioactivity was not so large as to be harmful, the paper said.

According to the paper, a high-ranking ministry official responsible for the matter said that "The KEPCO cannot avoid responsibility even though the amount of radiation in the unearthed waste and soil is not hazardous to human bodies."

Residents of villages near the Kori Nuclear Power Station and members of anti-nuclear group on Dec. 10. excavate radioactive waste. (Hankook Ilbo Dec. 11)

Some 400 people on Dec. 12 demonstrate outside Korea Electric Power Corp. in southeastern Seoul, demanding protection from the alleged damage by nuclear wastes. The protesters came up to Seoul from Kori, Ryunggwang and Wolsong where nuclear power stations are built. (Korea Herald Dec. 13)

Special Committee To Call Chun to Hearing On Kwangju

A special parliamentary committee on Dec. 10 decided to call Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and his predecessor, Choi Kyu Ha, to give testimony at a hearing on the bloody civil uprising in the southwestern city of Kwangju, according to a UPI-Kyodo report from Seoul.

The decision came after opposition parties voted down the ruling Democratic Justice Party's rejection on it.

According to the report, the ruling party opposed the plan to force Chun and Choi to appear before the committee to answer questions, but the opposition was voted down.

It said that the special committee probing the Kwangju uprising set a three-day hearing for Dec. 19-21, to hear testimony from Chun, Choi and nine others.

The committee has invited Choi to appear before the committee on the first day, and called Chun to attend the next day. Expecting that neither of them will comply, the committee decided to deliver a written order to each before the hearing opens, the report said.

Opposition politicians hold Choi and Chun responsible for the bloody suppression in Kwangju.

Choi was president at the time while Chun, as head of the south Korean Defense Security Command, played a key role in quelling the uprising by mobilizing army troops.

On the same day, opposition leaders accused Roh Tae Woo of delaying action against Chun.

Kim Dae Jung, president of the largest opposition group, the Party for Peace and Democracy, accused Roh of "moving backward", according to an AP report from Seoul.

Another opposition leader Kim Young Sam, urged Roh to immediately remove all vestige of the Chun era and take tangible steps such as the release of all political prisoners.

Meanwhile, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 15 that the special prosecution body now investigating "Fifth Republic irregularities" will soon summon and interrogate key figures allegedly involved in the 19 cases of corruption and power abuses.

Those to be summoned reportedly include Chang Se Dong, former chief of the presidential security force; Ahn Hyon Tae, Chang's successor; Chung Ju Yung, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group; and Kim In Bae, former deputy secretary general of the Ilhae Foundation.

The special headquarters will also summon other business tycoons, including Yang Chung Mo, former chairman of the dissolved Kukje Business Group, to see if they donated money to Chong Wa Dae (the south Korean presidential office) after taking legal steps and to determine if they received "special favors" from the government in return for the money donations, according to the paper.

The businessmen will also be queried as to whether there was any "pressure" or "coercion" exerted on them by powerful figures of the Chun Doo Hwan regime to make donations, it said.

South Korean students on Dec. 10 attack riot police with wooden staves in Seoul during demonstration calling for the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan for corruption charges. (Reuter)

Demonstrators Demand Resignation of Roh

South Korean protesters demanding the overthrow of Roh Tae Woo battled riot police with firebombs and rocks on Dec. 10 in the center of Seoul after being blocked from marching to the presidential mansion.

About 1,500 dissidents, including some workers, staged a rally at Myongdong Cathedral at 2 p.m. on Dec. 10, shouting "Arrest Chun Doo Hwan" and "Roh Tae Woo must step down," according to a UPI-Kyodo report from Seoul.

Following the one and a half hour rally, the participants tried to march out of the church compound for street demonstrations, but police fired a few tear gas bombs and they dispersed, the report said.

About 300 of the demonstrators regrouped, however, in nearby Chongro Street and staged more protests. According to witnesses, they burned an American flag and a flag of south Korea's government party.

At the cathedral rally, dissident leaders announced the formation of a new alliance to seek Chun's arrest and the overthrow of Roh, an AP report from Seoul said. Speakers said Chun could not be brought to justice without toppling the Roh junta.

The protesters demanded the resignation of Roh and the arrest of Chun for alleged human rights abuses and corruption under his authoritarian rule, the AP said.

"We declare that it will be possible to clarify the whole truth of the past misdeeds and punish those responsible only when Chun and Roh are brought to testify before investigators," said a declaration by the alliance, according to the AP.

Authorities deployed 9,000 riot police to block the march by students and dissidents, it said.

Police had no immediate figures of arrests or injured persons, but officers and protesters were seen with blood pouring from head wounds and other injuries, the report added.

Meanwhile, twenty-eight people, including four Buddhist monks, staged a demonstration on the same day and clashed with police about 8 km from Paekdam Temple, 121 km northeast of Seoul, where Chun is living in seclusion with his wife.

The protesters, who had departed from Seoul earlier in the day, sought to force the Chuns out of the temple, saying that their presence disgraces the sacred Buddhist ground, according to a UPI-Kyodo report.

There have been several such incidents near the temple recently.

Chun went to live in internal exile at the temple on Nov. 23, after apologizing for his past wrongdoings and giving up his wealth.

Wielding wooden sticks, students and monks affiliated with the Council of the Buddhist Movement for National Reunification on Dec. 10 fight riot police guarding Paekdam Temple, where Chun Doo Hwan and his wife have taken refuge. (Yonhap)

Workers of 3 Shipbuilding Companies Strike

Workers at three shipbuilding companies have been staging strikes demanding better working condition and higher pays, the Korea Times reported on Dec. 11.

These three are Koje shipyard of Samsung, Daehan Shipbuilding Corp. in Pusan and Hyundai Heavy Industry's shipyard in Ulsan, the paper said.

As of Dec. 10, the Koje shipyard has stopped production for 24 days because of labor-management confrontations, it said.

Management refuses to recognize the labor union which workers have formed, according to the paper.

The Samsung group's long-standing policy is not to tolerate the establishment of labor unions, the paper said.

Workers of the Daehan shipyard in Pusan are staging a strike, too, the paper reported on the same day.

As for the Hyundai Heavy Industry's shipyard in Ulsan, some 20,000 workers on Dec. 12, went on a general strike, the Dong-A Ilbo reported on Dec. 12.

The labor union of the Hyundai shipyard has negotiated 136 points since this June and nine points are unsettled, the paper said.

The shipyard workers demand that management adopt a progressive severance allowance scheme to improve their welfare after retirement, according to the south Korean English language daily Korea Herald dated Dec. 13.

They also demand working hours on Saturdays be limited until noon and raise all types of allowances including the family allowance, the paper said.

But management wants workers to continue work after noon and rejected their demand, it said.

Meanwhile, the Ulsan labor office of the labor ministry had warned that some employees could be punished under the current labor laws if they engaged in collective action because they are employees of a defense industrial firm, according to the paper.

Dissidents Stage Protests against Dec. 12 Coup D'etat

Hundreds of university students and dissidents on Dec. 12 staged violent demonstrations in major cities across south Korea to protest against the Dec. 12 military coup d'etat of 1979, pelting police boxes with Molotov cocktails.

Approximately 1,500 students and dissidents chastised the present regime for the military incident during demonstrations in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and other cities on the ninth anniversary, according to the Dec. 14 issue of the Korea Times.

They have since charged that Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and his military associates seized power through the incident on Dec. 12, 1979 while demanding that Roh Tae Woo step down immediately, it said.

The students and dissidents clashed with riot police, who were mobilized to prevent them from raiding such public facilities as police boxes and district chapters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the paper said.

According to the daily, about 50 youths who looked like collegians ran away at 6:15 p.m. on the day after having hurled roughly 30 Molotov cocktails at the police box at Pil-dong, in downtown Seoul.

Part of the facilities in the police were burned in the raid, together with eight windowpanes that were broken, it said.

Meanwhile, a group of 10 university students attacked the Songpa district chapter office of the DJP in the southern part of Seoul with 20 Molotov cocktails on the evening, the paper added.

Are Human Rights Guaranteed for Koreans in Japan?

—On 40th Anniv. of Int'l Declaration of Human Rights—

It is 40 years since the adoption of the International Declaration of Human Rights (Dec. 10, 1948) which stated that all states should achieve, safeguard and provide assurance on human rights for its residents.

Japan declared that it would make every effort to comply with the International Declaration and ratified the International Code of Human Rights (A, B).

However, Japan has been dragging its heels as far as the human rights of Koreans go despite the fact that the historic background of Koreans should dictate that they be afforded equality. Many of the Korean residents in Japan were forcibly brought here during the war for military and labor purposes and many Koreans came to Japan for their lives during the period of Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945).

Since the DPRK was founded by President Kim Il Sung in 1948 and recognized Korean residents in Japan as its overseas citizens, a struggle to obtain and defend their national rights has been going on. In 1955 Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was formed to represent the interests of Koreans living here.

As a result of their struggle, 700,000 Korean nationals have obtained various rights and are now living independent lives with a strong sense of national identity.

However, they are still a long way from obtaining complete equality in Japan because of the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun policies by the Japanese authorities. Among the areas where their basic human rights are abused is education, selection of occupation, entitlement to citizenship, discriminatory regulations stipulated by the Alien Registration Law and many others.

Here is a report about the present condition of human rights assurance of Koreans in Japan and human rights assurance that have been obtained so far.

Education

There are now 152 Korean educational institutions in Japan from kindergarten to university, which are administered by Chongryun.

These schools have the same curriculums and facilities as their Japanese counterparts and provide a standard of education every but as good.

Korean students at these schools in addition to learning the same subjects as students at Japanese schools also learn Korean language, history and geography.

However, the Korean schools are not recognized as regular schools and receive very little public subsidy and educational aid funds.

Koreans who graduate from their senior high schools are excluded from attending the majority of Japanese universities. Even students who excell at school cannot go to universities they want to enter in many cases and have to take a special certificate examination not required of Japanese students who graduated from Japanese schools.

Furthermore, because Korean schools are not recognized in Japan, Korean students have to pay significantly more for their commutation tickets, as compared with students attending Japanese schools.

Unfortunately, these students also have to contend with harasment and violence stemming from the strong national discrimination which exists here.

Earlier this year, in the aftermath of the KAL jetliner incident, (Nov. 29, 1987) there were a spate of attacks on Korean schoolchildren, particularly young girls wearing Korean uniforms.

This unofficial discrimination is still widespread in Japan and is a long way from being eliminated.

It is essential and urgent that the Japanese authorities take prompt and proper measures to protect Korean students from all the discriminations.

Alien Registration Law

Although the Alien Registration Law is claimed to be a law for identifing non-Japanese living in Japan, it really aims to control and supervise the activities of Korean residents.

It is a criminal law as well as an administrative measure. This is clear from the fact that it provides for fingerprinting and that it obligates a foreign resident always to carry his or her alien registration card.

The Korean residents in Japan who have so far been investigated by police for "violation" of the Alien Registration Law since 1947, number about 500,000. This means that on the average all Koreal nationals including minors of 16 years have been investigated at least once.

Even after both the Upper and Lower House adopted a resolution calling for flexible application of the Alien Registration Law, violations of Korean residents' human rights are taking place one after another, as the Japanese police abuse the regulation that foreign residents should always carry their alien registration cards.

Foreigners can be identified and their addresses confirmed easily by making inquires to local governments concerned. Nevertheless, police dare to investigate Koreans on charges of their failure to carry their alien registration cards and question them about their occupations, ideas, creeds and affiliations, or matters which have nothing to do with this regulation.

The present system of fingerprinting and fines against violators of the law and the obligation always to carry one's alien registration card should be abolished.

So far as many as 1,812 local assemblies have adopted resolutions calling for a radical revision of the Alien Registration Law, while Japan Federation of Bar Associations is said planning to demand that the law be radically revised.

The demand for radical revision of the Alien Registration Law is becoming widespread among Japanese people.

Korean residents in Japan have had their human rights trampled on in that not only they are obligated to get fingerprinted and always carry their alien registration cards but also they are restricted in their choice of nationality.

The Japanese authorities don't permit in principle any person who has "ROK" nationality to change his or her nationality to DPRK nationality.

They assume the unjustifiable attitude of regarding the "ROK's Nationality Act" as something like a standard law on legal matters concerning Korean residents in Japan.

Korean children studying at a Korean school in Japan.

Social Security

Koreans in Japan had been barred from receiving benefits under Japan's social security system until the early 1980s.

As the International Code of Human Rights came into effect in Japan thanks to the Koreans' movement for social security benefits, Japanese people's support for Koreans' movement and international trends for the guarantee of human rights, the provision of nationality was deleted from the Act Related to Child Allowance and the National Pensions Act, and Koreans in Japan have been entitled to social security benefits since 1982.

However, the application of the National Pensions Act to Koreans here is not satisfactory and complete.

Particularly, old Koreans were excluded from the object of old-age pensions at the time the act came into effect.

Although a measure to amend the old-age pensions act was taken later to provide old Koreans with the pensions, the amount was far from satisfactory.

Relief and security measures for Koreans in Japan who were forced to be drafted during World War II and fell victims to the war, have been neglected for a long time.

The Japanese government imposes obligations on Koreans in Japan, but is unwilling to recognize their rights to receive social security.

Equality between nationals and foreign residents in a country in the guarantee of social security is one of the basic principles of the International Code of Human Rights.

In Japan, too, there shouldn't be any difference between Japanese people and foreign residents including Koreans in the guarantee of social security.

Selection of Occupation and Rights of Enterprise

Measures taken by the Japanese authorities to regulate the business activities of Korean residents have had a very negative effect on their performance and have prevented Koreans from expanding their enterprises even although they manage them legitimately.

The Japanese authorities have given no consideration to the fact that Korean nationals are the victims of Japanese brutality and insensitivity which goes back to 1910 when Japan occupied Korea and forcibly brought Koreans back to Japan as virtual slave labor.

The Acquisition Decree of Foreign Residents' Property which dates back to 1949, barred Koreans from acquiring stocks or possessing property and provided a graphic example of the discriminatory policies of the Japanese authorities at the time. The tragedy is that this blatant form of racism is still being perpetuated today.

For a long time Koreans were excluded from receiving public investment and were unable to utilize Japanese banking facilities. It was the determination of Korean residents to succeed in a hostile society that led to the formation of a society of Korean credit associations in 1953 with a network of branches throughout Japan. As a result of this

Korean residents struggle continuously for radical revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Koreans managed to develop their own banking system to fill the void that had been created by Japanese style apartheid.

Koreans have also been having problems with the taxation authorities and discussion about this is now carried on between the National Tax Administration Agency and representative fiscal nations of Korean residents which deal with monetary and the National Tax Administration Agency and representative organizations of Korean residents which deal with monetary and fiscal matters.

Recently, the Tokyo National Tax Administration Agency organized a raid on offices of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists and left with several cardboard boxes full of documents. The raid was carried out in response to alleged violation of COCOM regulations. This is a classic case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Moreover, Koreans are faced with great difficulties when they try to find employment in Japan. Very few large enterprises are willing to employ Koreans and this closed-door policy is also widespread among small and middle sized companies. Even Korean graduates of Japanese universities find it difficult to find employment.

* * * * * * * *

Korean residents in Japan have had their political rights including freedom of association and gathering trampled dowm.

The Japanese authorities keep Chongryun, an organization for the defense of the democratic national rights of Korean nationals, and its affiliated bodies under a strict watch of the organs of public peace and order without any legal basis, designating these organizations as applicable to the anti-subversive activities law.

Public peace organs not only constantly watch and follow members of Chongryun but also compel some of those who have committed petty offenses to spy gotten information on Chongryun organizations.

These facts have been ascertained everywhere Koreans live, including Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido and Fukuoka.

A characteristic tendency in recent years is the strengthened cooperation in this respect between the Japanese authorities and the South Korean Security Service and the expansion of the scope of their information gathering activities to the DPRK. Their activities are not limited to Chongryun and its affiliates.

Today, freedom of association and gathering is established as a fundamental human right in Japan.

The Japanese authorities should stop interfering in and spying on Chongryun and its affiliated organizations and guarantee freedom of association and gathering for Korean residents without designation Chongryun as an organization applicable to the anti-subversive activities law.

AAPSO's Congress

(Continued from page 1)

remain. "For a world to be a truly safe and happy place for us to live in, we need a world order based on the principles of peaceful coexistence...", he stressed.

The main objectives of the conference was to strengthen the unity of all forces irrespective of their political, religious and social differences, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Apartheid, racism and Zionism in Africa and Asia and support for the national liberation movements and all progressive and democratic forces struggling for socio-economic transformation, development and democracy.

Through the 5-day conference, five items on the agenda were discussed. These were 1) global nuclear disarmament, 2) neo-colonialism, economic decolonization and socio-economic development, 3) liberation struggles, 4) regional conflicts and 5) future tasks of AAPSO.

After negotiations and discussions according to the agenda, a declaration was adopted at the end of the meeting. It declared that all the participants "pledge to carry forward the struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, for economic decolonization, for a world free from exploitation, national oppresion, deprivation, and for an all-embracing global security."

Along with the declaration, a "Resolution on Asia and the Pacific" was also adopted. The resolution declared in its last part that all the participants call upon the Asian Pacific peoples to "maintain their vigilance over the schemes and manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its allies and their policy of destabilization against developing countries" and appealed for "dialogue and negotiations among the Asian Pacific countries in order to ensure peace, security, national independence cooperation for socio-economic development in the region." In connection with the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula, it pointed out that the participants express full support to "the various constructive initiatives and propcsals repeatedly put forward by the DPRK for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea," and "the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace-zone."

In a resolution on organizational matters, the 7th Congress nominated Dr. Morad Ghaleb from Egypt as its President. The resolution also decided to newly provide one of the vice-presidents and a designation of the presidium to the DPRK.

Meanwhile, a "Resolution on Korea" was adopted at the end of the conference. It fully supported "the four principles for the guarantee of peace" and "the comprehensive peace proposal" for ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula, recently put forward by the DPRK and condemned all the "splittists" manoeuvers including "entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition proposal."

AAPSO has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCTAD etc.

It is a non-governmental organization with national affiliates in more than 90 countries of the world—in Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

Resolution on Korea

Here is the Resolution on Korea, adopted at the 7th Conference of Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization.

The Seventh Congress of the AAPSO held in New Delhi from November 24 to 28, 1988, expressing deep concern over the fact that the danger of war constantly hangs over the Korean peninsula owing to the conversion of south Korea into an advanced nuclear base of the United States, the formation of the triangular military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea being accelerated as its final last stage and the nuclear war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, being staged continuously.

Considering that the relaxation of tension and guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula constitute a key link for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and guaranteeing peace and security there, fully supports the four principles for the guarantee of peace with the contents of orientation to reunification, withdrawal of foreign forces, arms reduction in the north and the south and the dialogue among the parties responsible, and the comprehensive peace proposal for ensuring peace put forward recently by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the proposal for founding a confederal republic on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity agreed upon by the north and the south of Korea and the proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Strongly demands that, in order to remove the danger of war, guarantee peace and accelerate reunification on the Korean peninsula, high-level military and political talks between the north and the south be held to ease the acute political and military confrontation and that the U.S. troops and all their military equipments including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea.

Scathingly condemns all the acts of the splittists who scheme to create "two Koreas" by perpetuating Korea's division, while talking about the "entry into the U.N.", "cross recognition" and "cross contact" and expresses firm solidarity with the south Korean student, youth and people fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and, appeals to the people of Asia and Africa and world peaceloving people to further expand and strength the movement of solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for peace in their country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Lecture Meeting On Korea Held

A lecture meeting on the peace and reunification of Korea was held on Dec. 7 in Tokyo and was attended by about 300 people.

Lectures were given by Japanese and Korean journalists on the subjects of "the recent situation in south Korea" and "measures to secure assurances of peace so that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be accelerated."

Symposium on Human Rights in Japan

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the International Declaration of Human Rights, a symposium to examine the human rights of foreign residents and seek assurances for the future was held on Dec. 9 in Ichigaya, Tokyo.

The symposium was held in response to an appeal by some prominent Japanese figures for a forum to be held on human rights.

Dr. Jiro Suzuki, an honorary professor of Tokyo University, expressed the view that Korean residents were of central importance to the human rights issue.

Dr. Hagiwara, a professor at Aichi Prefectural University of Arts and Tokoi Shigeo a Japanese lawyer, reported on the position of foreign residents from a perspective based on the International Declaration. They also spoke about the present situation and the problems of obtaining assurances about the human rights of Koreans living in Japan.

Professor Hagiwara noted that when the Japanese government gets around to dealing with the problems affecting foreign residents, they should treat Koreans as a special case because of their national background.

Mr. Tokoi gave some examples of human rights abuses that have taken place because of the discriminatory Alien Registration Law. He pointed out that there was discrimination in the right to reside, the right to citizenship, the right to a national education and rights of enterprise. He stressed that Japan should do everything in its power to eliminate the structural discrimination against Koreans which exists at the moment.

On the 40th anniversary of Int'l Declaration of Human Rights a symposium was held in Tokyo.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Oct. 24 – Nov. 7)

OCT. 24
* A WPK delegation headed by Kim Jae Gyong, vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Peru and Nicaragua.

OCT. 26
* A friendship visiting group of men of culture of Korea headed by Kim Chang Guk, vice minister of culture and art, to China.

OCT. 27
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, member of the WPK Central Committee, to Austria.
* A DPRK government delegation headed by Kim Dal Hyon, chairman of the External Economy Comission and minister of foreign trade, to Nicaragua, Cuba and Peru.
* A delegation of workers of the WPK in the field of its youth affairs headed by Pak Song Bom, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to the GDR.
* A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Li Sok Chun, vice director of its secretariat, to Viet Nam.
* A delegation of the DPRK Ministry of the Machine Industry headed by its Vice Minister Chon Ho Hung to the Soviet Union.

OCT. 31
* A visiting group of workers of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by O Mun Han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, to China.

NOV. 2
* A Korean transport delegation led by Li Gil Song, chairman of the Transport Commission, to China, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria.
* A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Ho Guk Song to Chaina.

NOV. 7
* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief So Dong Bom to China.
* A delegation of architects of Pyongyang headed by Choe Dok Sun, chairman of the Commission of Construction of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, to Cuba.
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice Premier Kim Hwan to the GDR.

For. Dels. to Pyongyang (Nov. 4 – Nov. 15)

NOV. 4
* A delegation of the Canadian Council of Churches led by Rhea M. Whitehead, secretary in charge of Asian-Pacific Region of the United Church of Canada.

NOV. 7
* A delegation of party workers of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Marinoju Gheorghe, secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee.

NOV. 11
* Hashmatullah Kaihani, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to Korea.

NOV. 14
* A delegation of the Soviet parer Izvestia headed by Vladimir Sevruk, its first deputy editor-in-chief.
* The Leningrad National Symphony Orchestra named after Shostakovich of the Soviet Union.

NOV. 15
* A Chinese government cultural delegation headed by Vice Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng.

(KCNA)

Statement of Spokesman For DPRK Foreign Ministry

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a statement to the press on Dec. 11, welcoming the important proposals put forward by Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his speech at the 43rd General Assembly Session of the United Nations.

The statement says:

The innovative measure and new proposals of the Soviet Union concerning arms reduction, debts of the developing countries, ecological environment, development of outer space, Soviet-U.S. dialogue and so on this time are an important initiative to improve international relations and achieve international stability in keeping with the trend of international detente and dialogue.

Especially, the unilateral arms reduction measure for drastically cutting the numerical strength of the Soviet armed forces and the amount of conventional weapons and withdrawing considerable part of the Soviet army units and military hardware from socialist countries within two years shows that the Soviet Union which has made a breakthrough in nuclear disarmament is putting into practice its efforts and sincerity for realizing disarmament as a whole.

The Korean people welcome the important proposals put forward by the Soviet Union this time to guarantee world peace and security and make the overall international situation healthy.

The DPRK government has consistently extended active support and encouragement to the constructive initiatives of different countries to ease the international tension, put a stop to the arms race and realize all-round disarmament including nuclear disarmament and to the peace-loving efforts to bring them into effect.

To put an end to the arms race and realize disarmament is one of the important questions arising in defending peace against war at present.

This is a question which cannot be resolved by unilateral efforts of a certain individual country.

As a clap is made by two hands and hand-clapping is made louder by many people, so the question of stopping arms race and practising disarmament world wide can be settled only when there is a practical response from the parties concerning it.

The trend of the time shows that it is not a time for the United States, which has deployed troops and mass destruction weapons in different parts of the world, maintaining large armed forces, to confine itself to empty talk about world peace and security or to demand unilateral disarmament of the other side.

The United States, too, should show good faith to the world's people by immediately taking a step for withdrawing and reducing its armed forces from south Korea and other parts of the world in conformity with the reality in which practical measures for disarmament are being taken.

Not a day has passed without a dark cloud of war hovering on the Korean Peninsula in the past 40 years since the U.S. military occupation of south Korea.

This clearly shows that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the main factor of the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

On Nov. 7, a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK put forward four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and a package of peace proposals envisaging the phased pullout of the U.S. armed forces and arms reduction in the north and the south.

These are realistic and just proposals providing a firm guarantee for practically removing the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the United States is truly interested in world peace and disarmament, it should sincerely respond to the materialization of our comprehensive peace proposals in keeping with the present global trend in which the process of disarmament that began with nuclear disarmament has reached a stage of proposing the reduction of conventional weapons.

Whether to accept our package peace proposals or not would be a touchstone showing whether the United States really wants peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the world, or not.

The DPRK government will make all sincere efforts to carry the four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and the comprehensive peace proposals into practice with the noble sense of responsibility for world peace and the unshakable will to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Seoul Urged to Respond to High-Level Pol., Mil. Talks

"If they honestly want improvement of relations with us, reconciliation and relaxation of tension, the south Korean authorities should show an immediate response to our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks", urged Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 10.

The news analyst says:

Twenty-odd days have passed since the premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK sent to the south Korean prime minister a letter proposing the opening of north-south high-level political and military talks and the date of the first talks we proposed is at hand. But the south Korean side has not given an answer to it.

This disappoints the whole nation desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Though it is loud-mouthed about "detente" and "improvement of north-south relations", the south Korean side has not yet responded to our proposal for holding a high-level political and military talks between the north and south and, behind the screen, it is doing such acts as proclaiming the northern half of Korea a "hostile state" in the light of the "National Security Law", inciting anti-communist confrontation, asking foreign forces for "security cooperation", crying for "military superiority" to the north and pursuing the "creation of an international environment" for fixing the division of the country. This makes us doubt the true meaning of the words of the south Korean authorities that they are willing to be reconciled with us and discuss military matters including arms reduction.

The stand and attitude towards peace and national reunification should be proved not by words but by practical deeds.

If they truly want the improvement of relations with us, reconciliation and detente, they must show an immediate response to our proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks.

Pyongyang Steps Up Campaign Against Revived Japanese Militarism

Rodong Sinmun December 16 said that the world peace-loving people, the Asian people in particular, cannot but heighten vigilance against moves of the Japanese reactionaries for militarization and reinvasion.

The Japanese authorities, who are keen on realizing their wild desire of military reinvasion by awaiting themselves of the U.S.'s Asian strategy, took new steps one after another this year to put fresh muscles into the Japan-U.S. military alliance, while hastening military buildup and armament expansion.

What is new in the reinvasion moves of the Japanese militarists this year is that they have invigorated external activities unprecedentedly, crying louder than ever before for Japan's "international role".

This new move was motivated by the attempt to widen the road of aggression overseas at the request of the Japanese monopoly capital expanded to the limit. What the Japanese ruling quarters seek is to make Japan's global presence a fait accompli and strengthen its position and influence in the world political arena and thereby craftily pursue their militarist reinvasion policy, while setting international problems in their favour.

They are becoming more undisguised in their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while intensifying aggressive conspiracy with the south Koreans within the framework of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

They are also making every effort to create "two Koreas" through "cross contacts" and "cross recognition" by jealously joining and in the splittist "northern policy" brought forward by the south Koreans according to a script of the Americans and even assuming the "role of a bridge" in it. In so viciously working to create "two Koreas" together with the U.S., Japan chiefly aims at perpetuating the division of Korea at any cost and steadily aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula, thus creating an opportunity for militarist reinvasion.

4 Police Officers to Stand Trial On Charges of Torturing Prisoner

Four police officers, accused of torturing Kim Keun Tae, a political activist, will stand trial, according to the December 16th issue of the Korea Herald.

The Seoul Appellate Court accepted an appeal by Kim's lawyers on Dec. 15 that the policemen be tried.

A three-member panel, headed by judge Cho Yol Nae, ruled that Capt. Kim Su Hyon, Lt. Kim Yong Du, Lt. Choi Sang Nam and Supt. Paek Nam Un be tried on charges of torturing Kim while interrogating him in September 1985, it said. They then belonged to the special investigation team of the National Police Headquarters.

In the ruling judge Cho said, "Water and electric torture on Kim by the policemen amounts to the use of violence beyond their duties."

The court, however, rejected an appeal against 11 other people, including ex-Home Minister Chung Suk Mo, saying that there is no evidence to prove that they were involved in the torture.

Ten others Kim sued include Park Keun Bae, former NPH director, and three prosecutors at the Seoul District Court's Public Security Division.

It is the second time this year that a court has accepted an appeal by defense lawyers against a lower court's decision in disfavor of their clients detained in political crimes.

Last January, the Supreme Court ordered the trial of former policeman Mun Kwi Dong suspected of sexually molesting a female labor activist, Kwon In Suk, while investigating her for her activities.

In July, Mun, ex-detective at the Puchon Police Station, was sentenced to five years in prison for sexual harassment, misconduct in office and assault.

The National Assembly Home Affairs Committee unanimously decided on Dec. 15 to file a complaint with a court, charging two police officers, Kim Su Hyon and Yu Jae Ho, with perjury, according to the paper.

The two officers denied claims that Kim was severely tortured by policemen during a parliamentary inspection of state affairs.

The latest ruling came two years and 11 months after Kim's wife In Chae Keun and his defense lawyers filed a complaint with the Seoul District Court charging 13 people, including ex-NPH director Park, with torturing him the paper said.

In February 1987, they appealed against the court's decision to indict none of the 13 people.

At that time, Kim's defense counsel alleged that he was tortured by policemen for 23 days while undergoing interrogation.

In September 1985, Kim was arrested on charges of having played a major role in the movement of "Sammintu," an underground student activist group. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

He was released on parole last June 30.

With the ruling, the Seoul District Court will appoint a lawyer as a special prosecutor under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The special prosecutor is expected to arrest the four police officers soon.

Commenting on the verdict, Kim Keun Tae, 42, said it is a "very courageous" decision, considering the reality that the irregularities committed during the administration of ex-president Chun Doo Hwan have not yet been fully probed.

He added it was overdue, however, the paper said.

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, socialist papers recently carried articles in support of Pyongyang's new peace proposals.

The Romanian paper Scinteia Tineretului said in an article that the new proposals are realistic and constructive ones to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone without confrontation and realize the ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify the country at the highest level.

The Chinese paper Beijing Daily noted in an article that the presence in south Korea of U.S. forces is a stumbling block lying in the way of the reunification of Korea and tripartite talks involving the north of Korea, the United States and south Korea is a constructive proposal.

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